

Losses in RFQ during Measurements with LEBT PBIs

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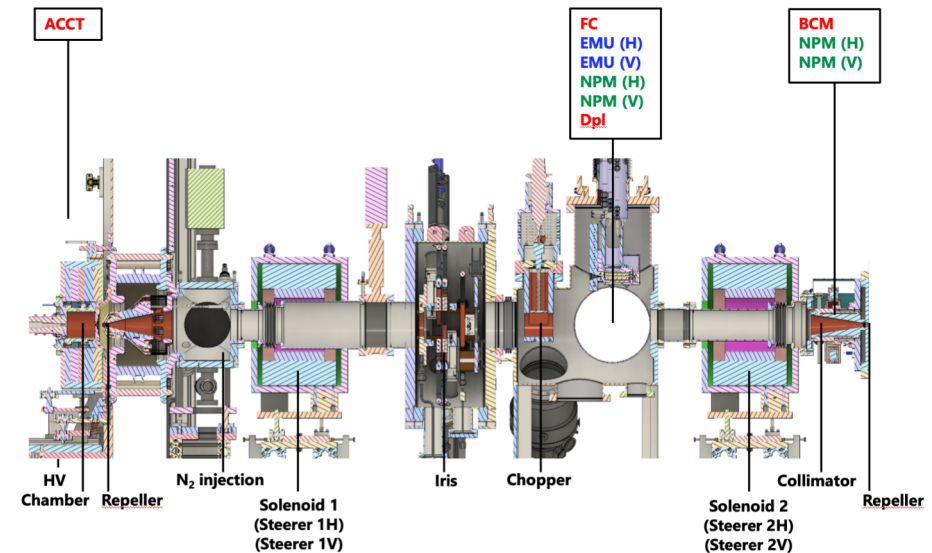
2020-12-02

BPOD Group Meeting

“Leak” current



- Insufficient LEBT chopper efficiency
 - Concerns:
 - Losses in RFQ
 - Excess charge deposition to the MEBT FC
 - To be studied
- Insufficient MEBT chopper efficiency
 - Concern:
 - Excess charge deposition to the MEBT FC
 - Estimating beam characteristics is trivial.
- Using EMU and NPM in LEBT with RFQ off
 - Concern:
 - Losses concentrated in the beginning of RFQ
 - **Today’s subject: Worse/better than the losses during operation?**
 - Cooling?
 - Long-term effect on the surface?
 - Instantaneous effect on the surface?



Losses in RFQ during the normal operations

- Requirement on transmission is **90%** (ESS-0140709).
 - $\sim 10\%$ loss $\Rightarrow$ **~ 70 mA injected** and **~ 7 mA lost**.
- 7 mA losses mean:
 - Cooling: **~ 21 W for 75 keV** and **~ 1 kW for 3.62 MeV**
 - Long-term effect: **~ 5000 C** loss per year (24 hours x 200 days)
 - Instantaneous effect: **~ 20 μ C** loss per pulse
- How is the leak during usages of the EMU and NPM compared to those numbers?
 - We focus on the instantaneous case.

Loss pattern during the normal operations (1)

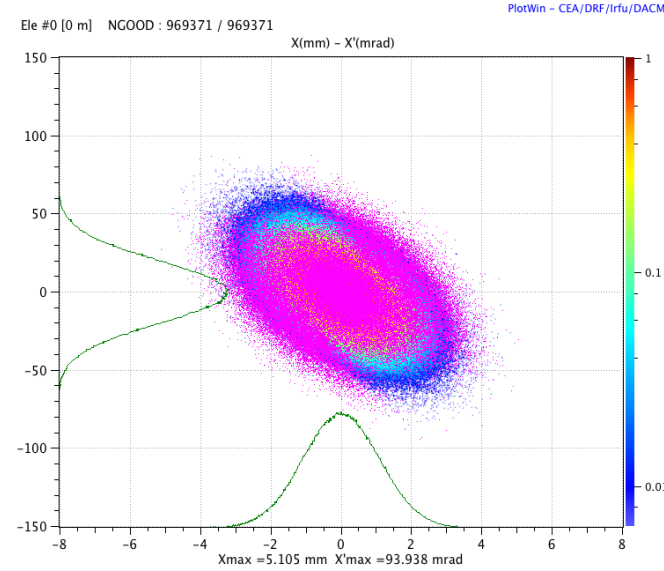
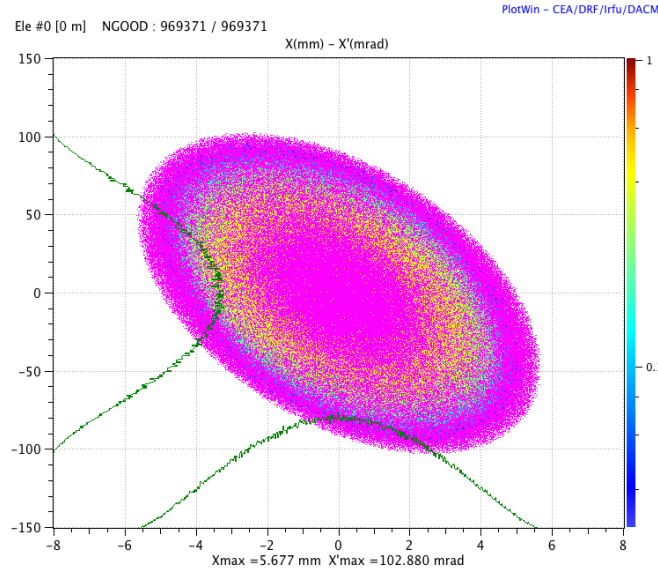
- Input distributions



0 mA Water-bag

$\epsilon_{99.99\%} = 6.53$

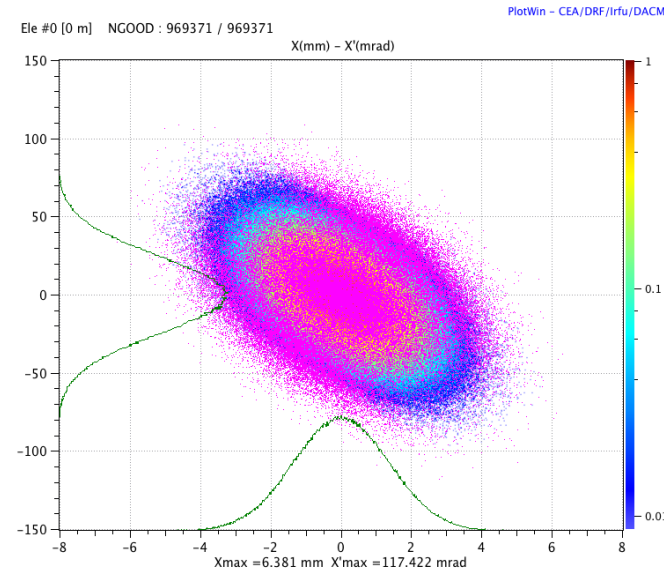
$\epsilon_{\text{RMS}} = 1.1$



65 mA Gaussian

$\epsilon_{\text{RMS}} = 0.24$

- Acceptance ($\epsilon_{99.99\%}$) = 6.076 pi mm mrad
- $\beta = 0.062$ m
- $\alpha = 0.5175$

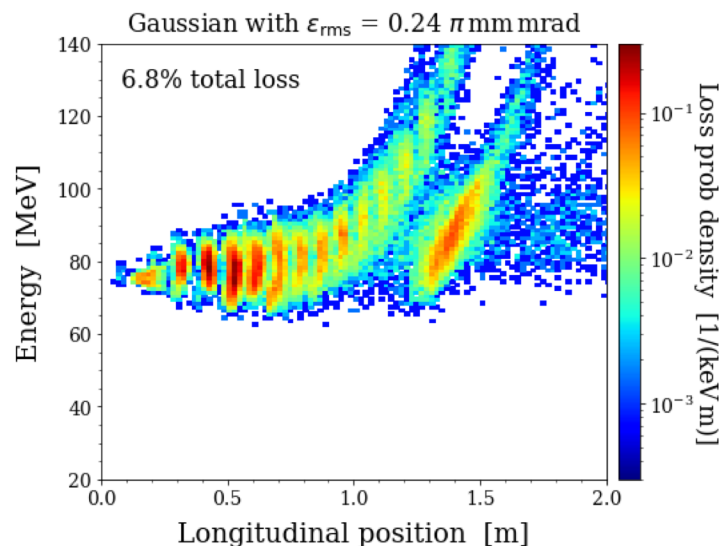
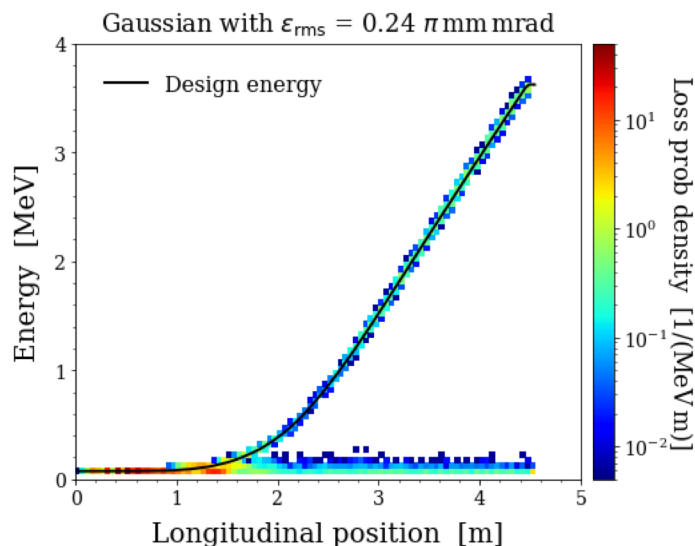
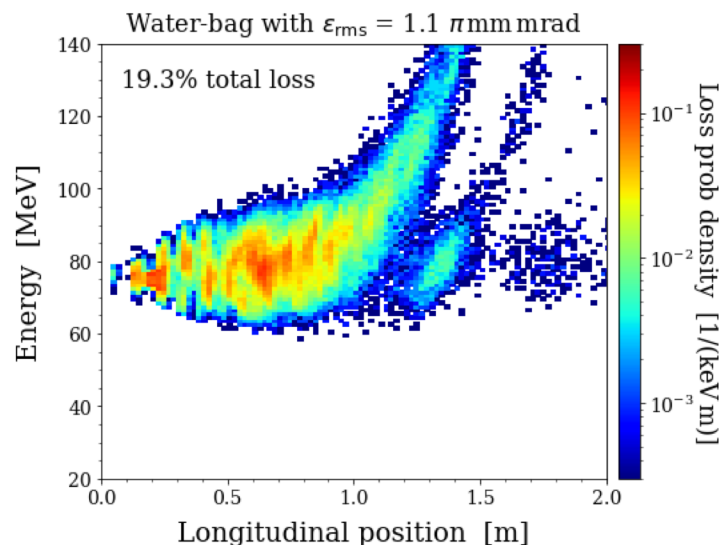
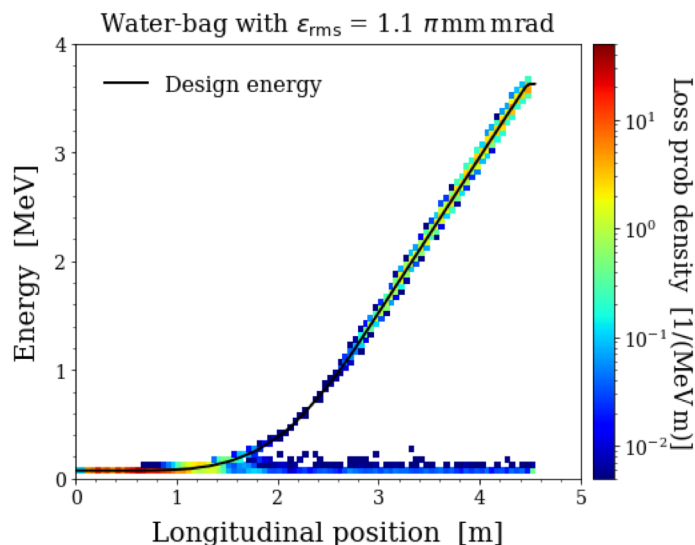


65 mA Gaussian

$\epsilon_{\text{RMS}} = 0.375$

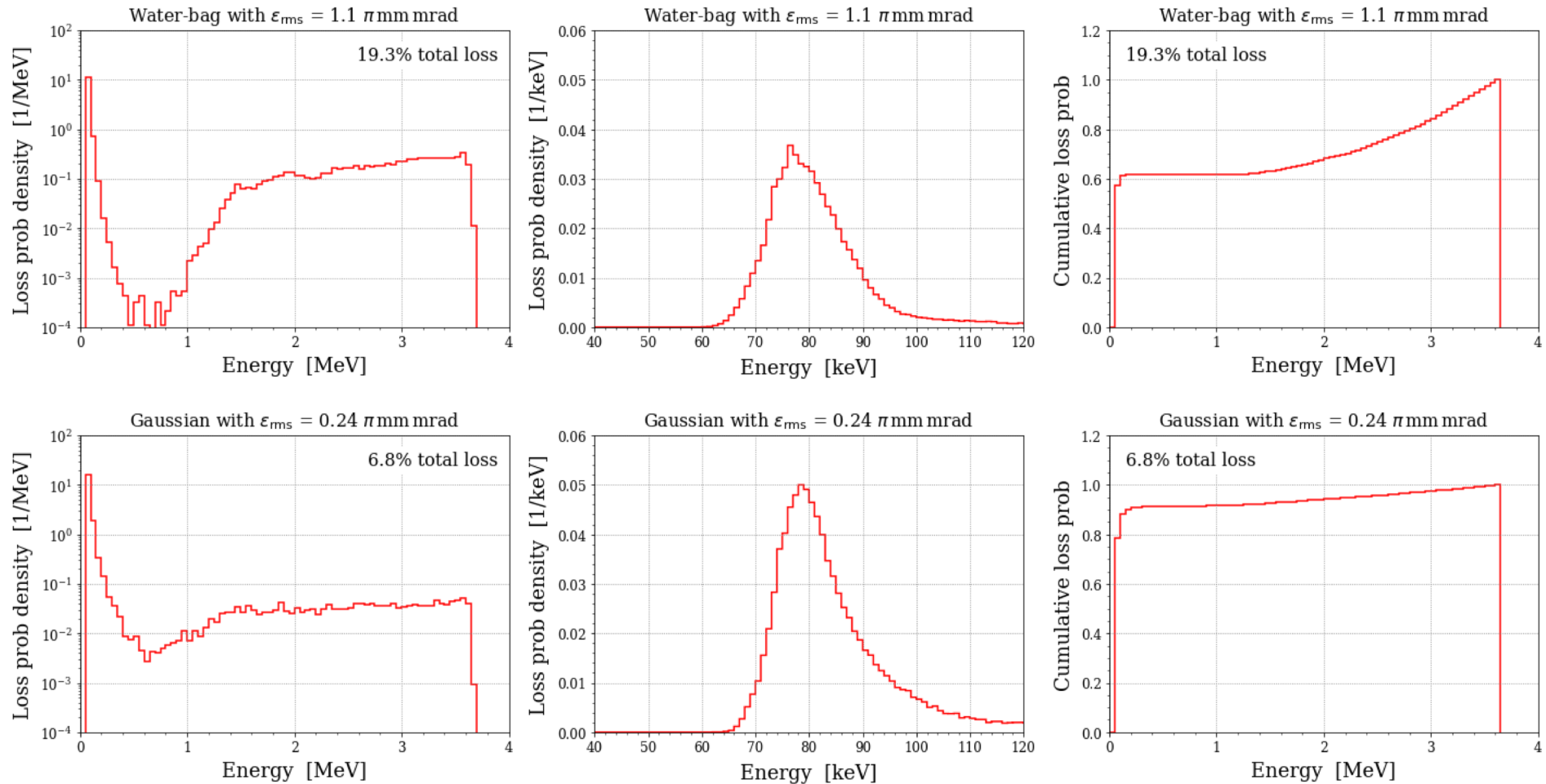
Loss pattern during the normal operations (2)

- Lost particle energies



Loss pattern during the normal operations (3)

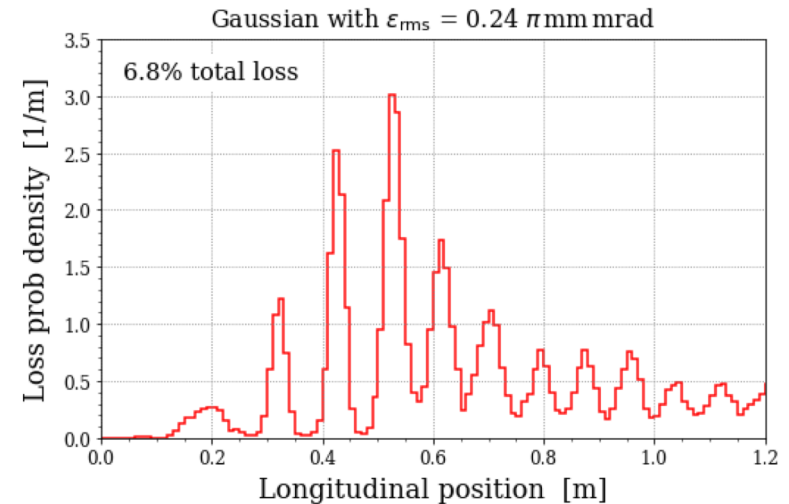
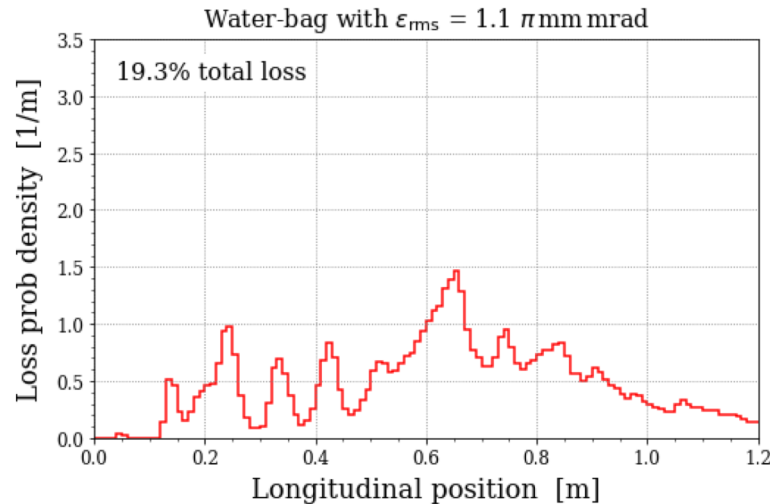
- Energy distribution



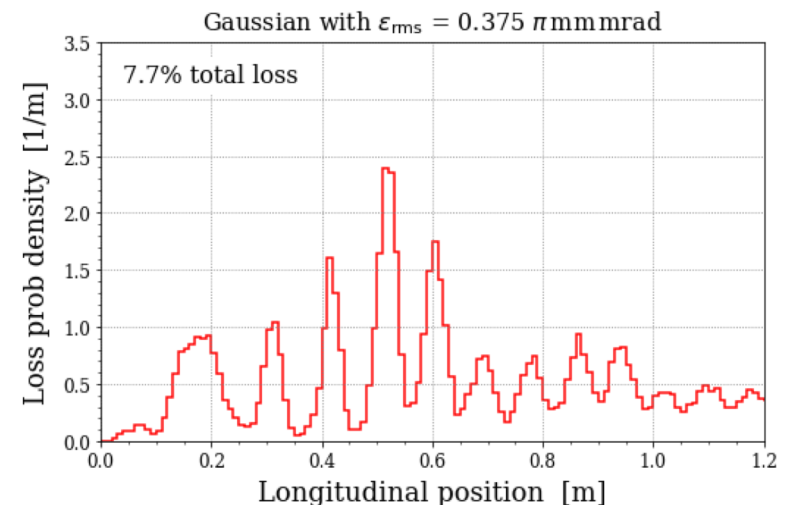
- Most losses could be around 80 keV.

Loss pattern during the normal operations (4)

- Longitudinal distribution near the entrance

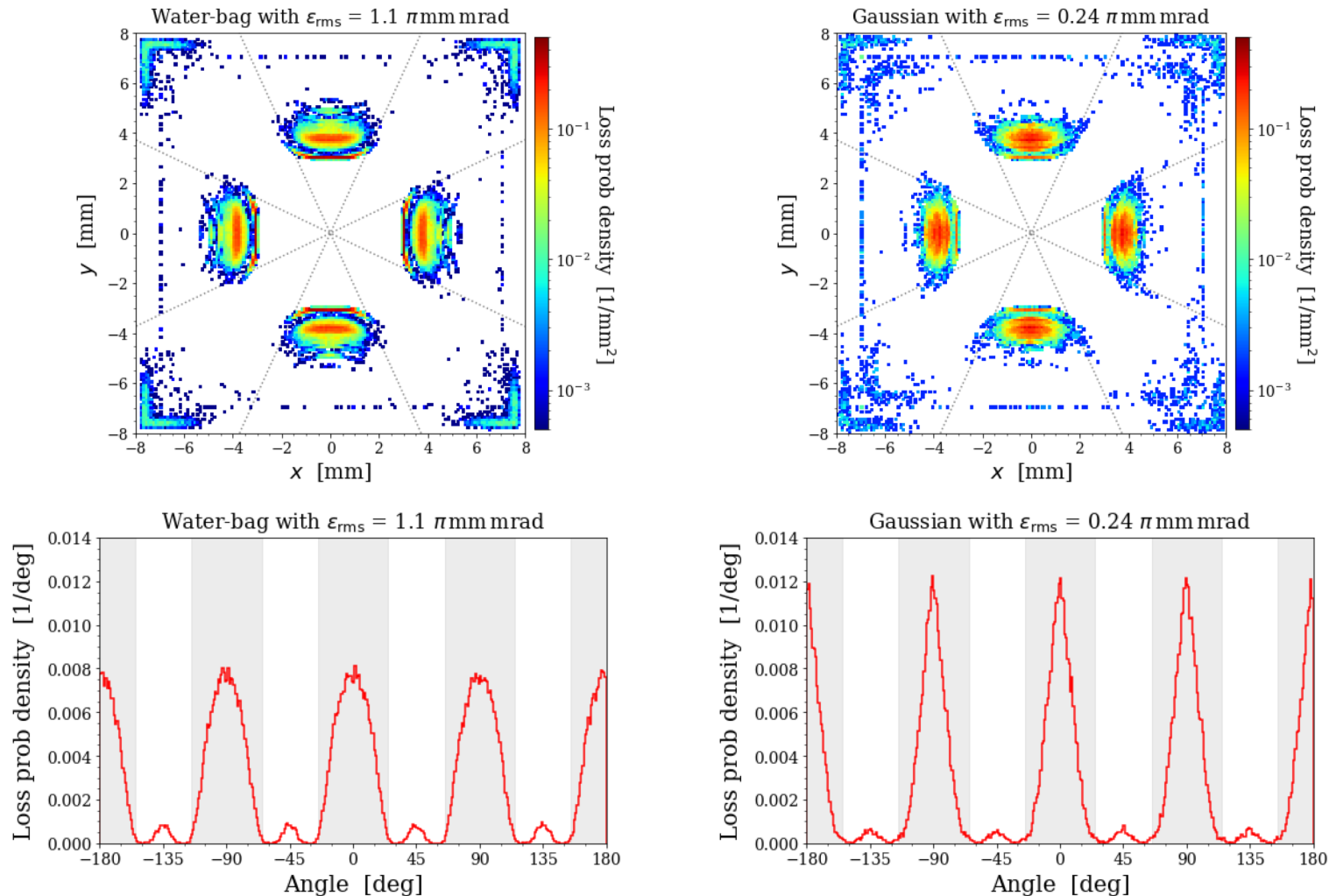


- The Gaussian cases with non-zero space-charge have peaks.
- A single peak for the Gaussian cases could include 10-15% of the total loss over $\sim 5 \text{ cm}$
 - If 10% is lost, 1-1.5% of the whole beam.



Loss pattern during the normal operations (5)

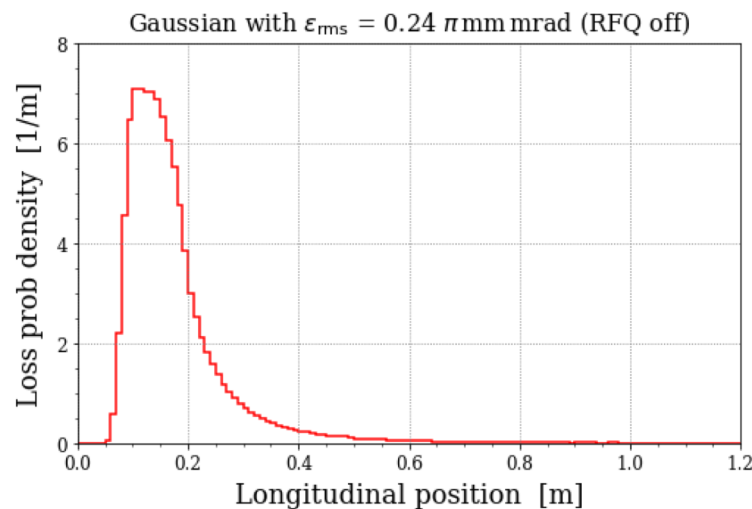
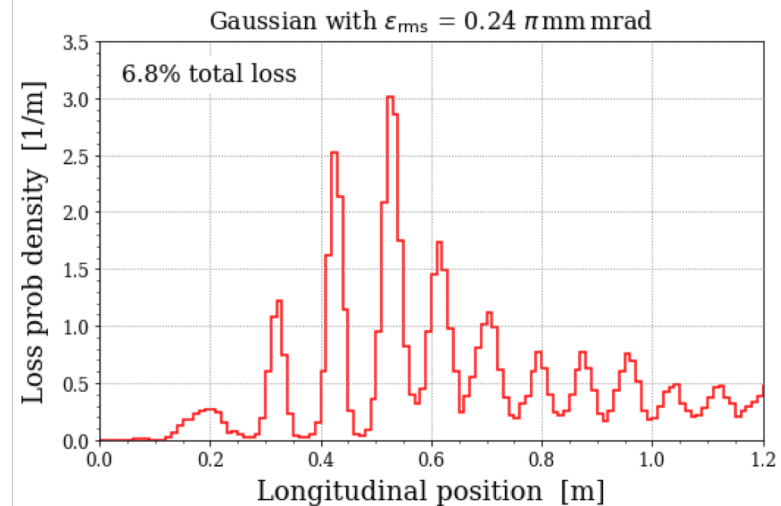
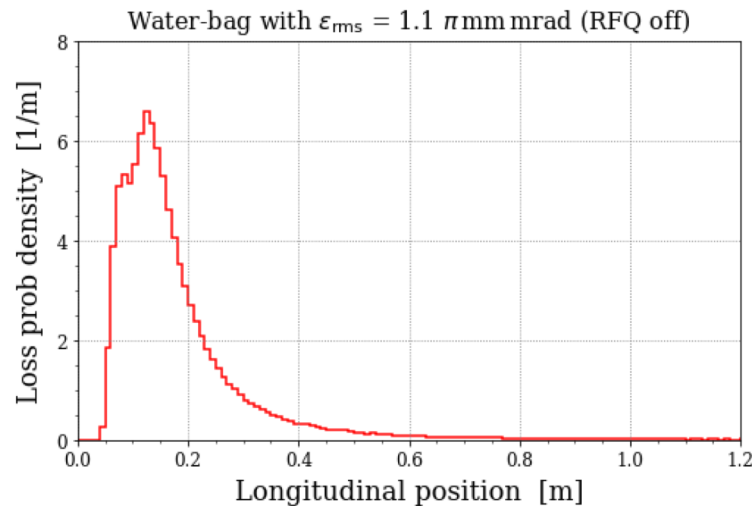
- Transverse distribution



- Losses are concentrated on the vane tips.

Loss pattern when the RFQ is off (1)

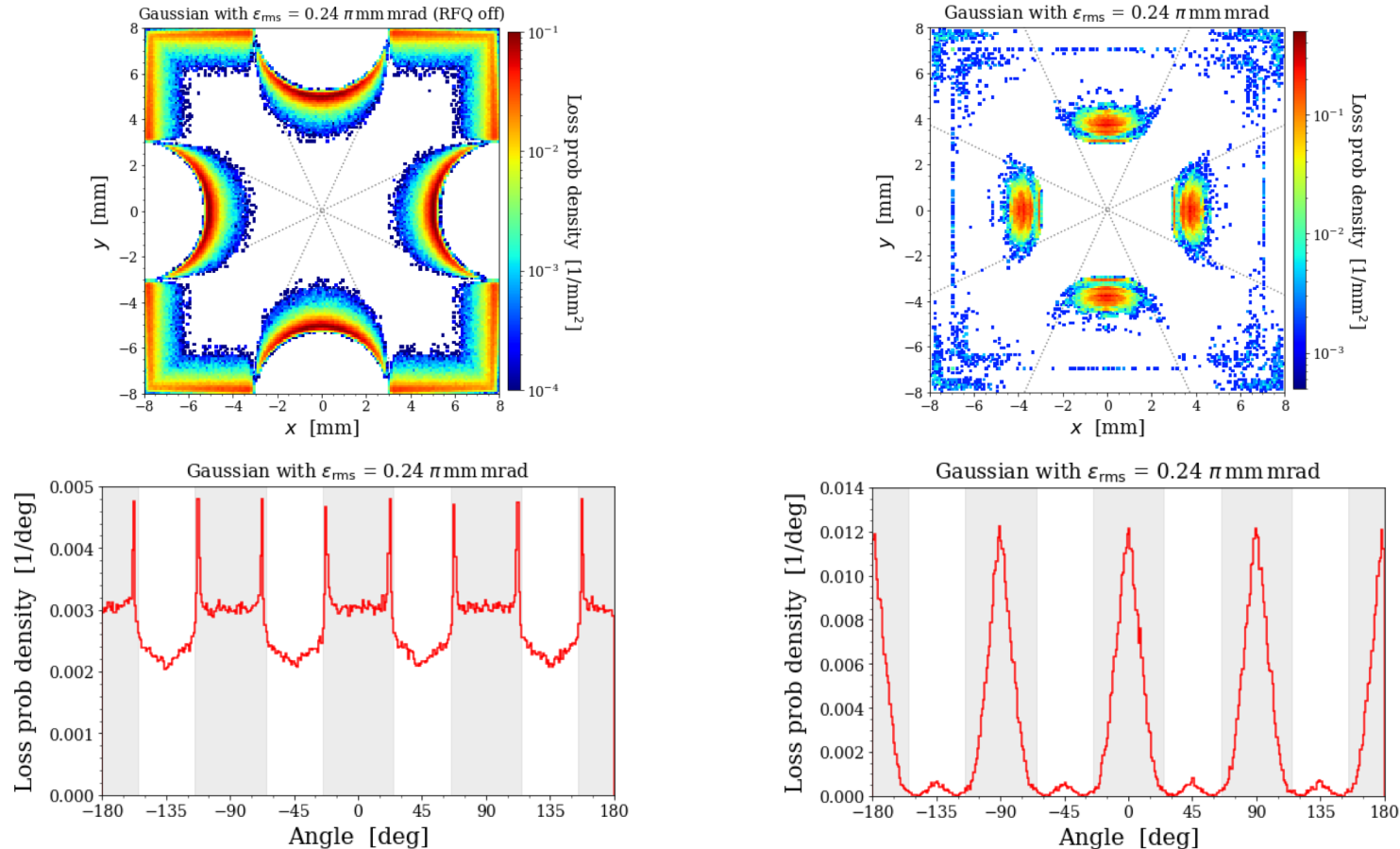
- Longitudinal distribution



- Losses occur over $\sim 15 \text{ cm}$.
- The peak density is larger by a few times than the case of the normal operations.

Loss pattern when the RFQ is off (2)

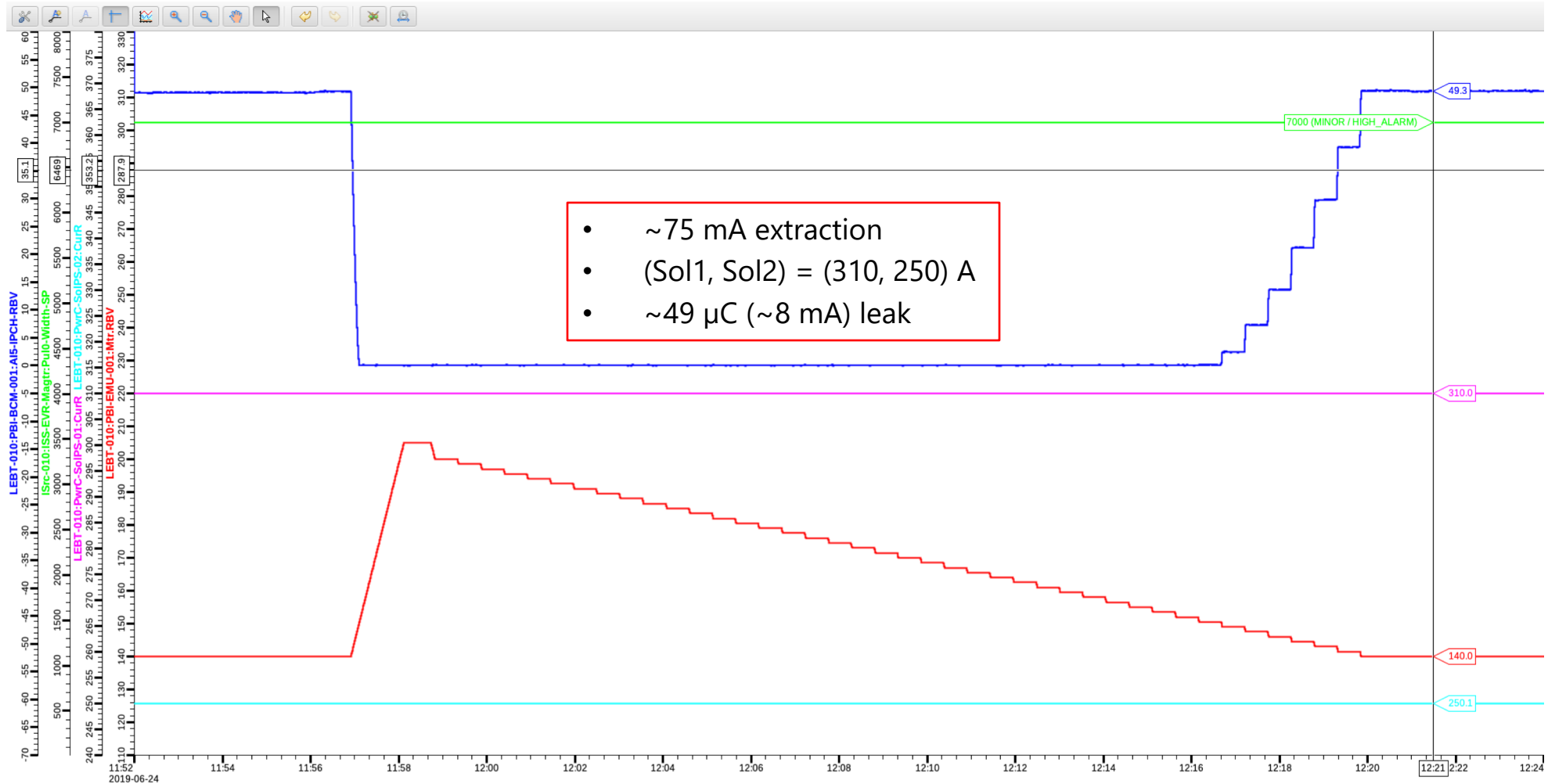
- Transverse distribution



- The angular distribution is not far from the uniform.
- The peak density is smaller by a few times than the case of the normal operations.
 - **If the same amount of particles are lost, the energy deposition of ~ 75 keV particles over a unit surface is at the similar level with the RFQ on or off.**

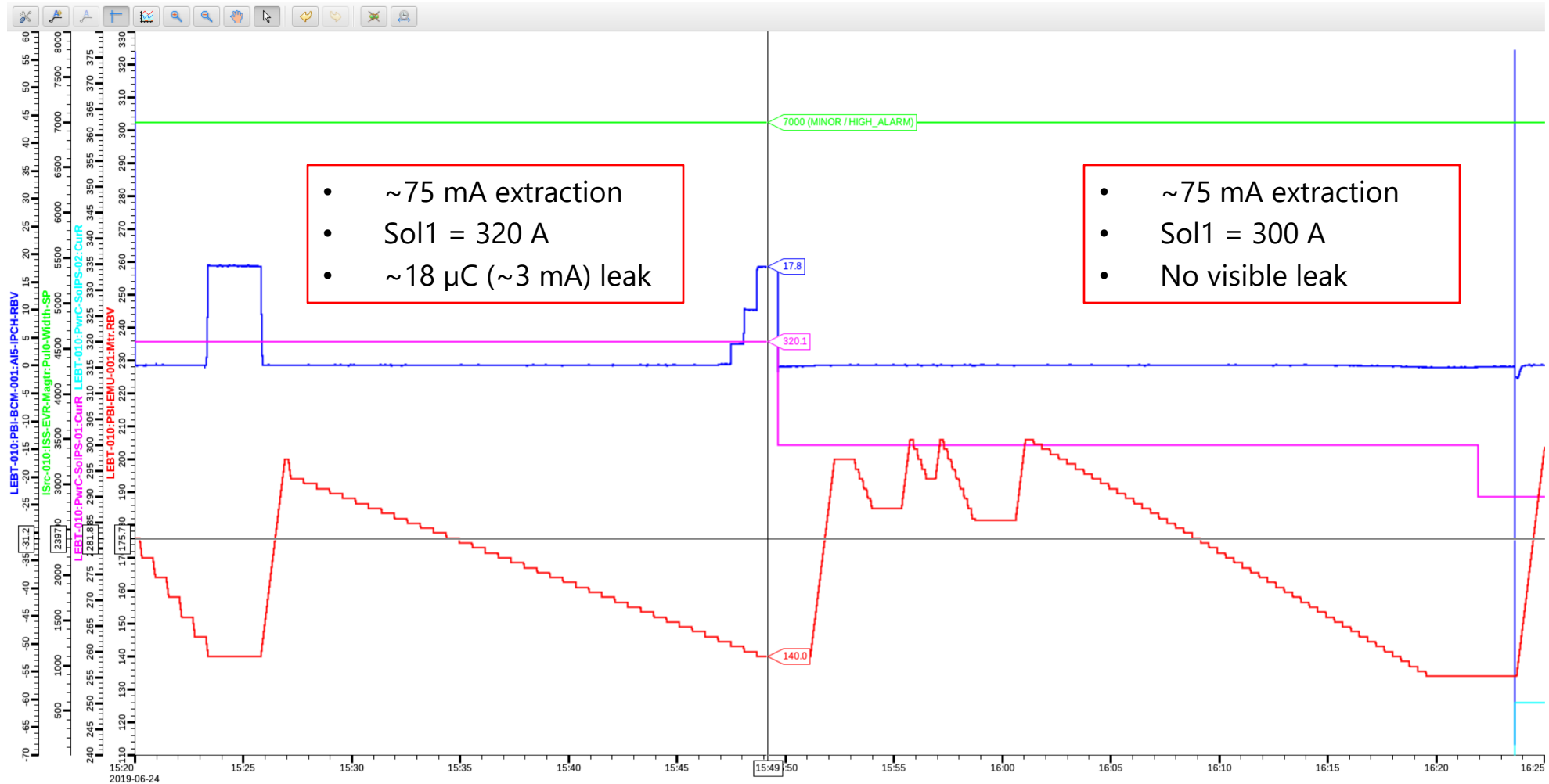
What we saw during the beam commissioning (1)

- EMU



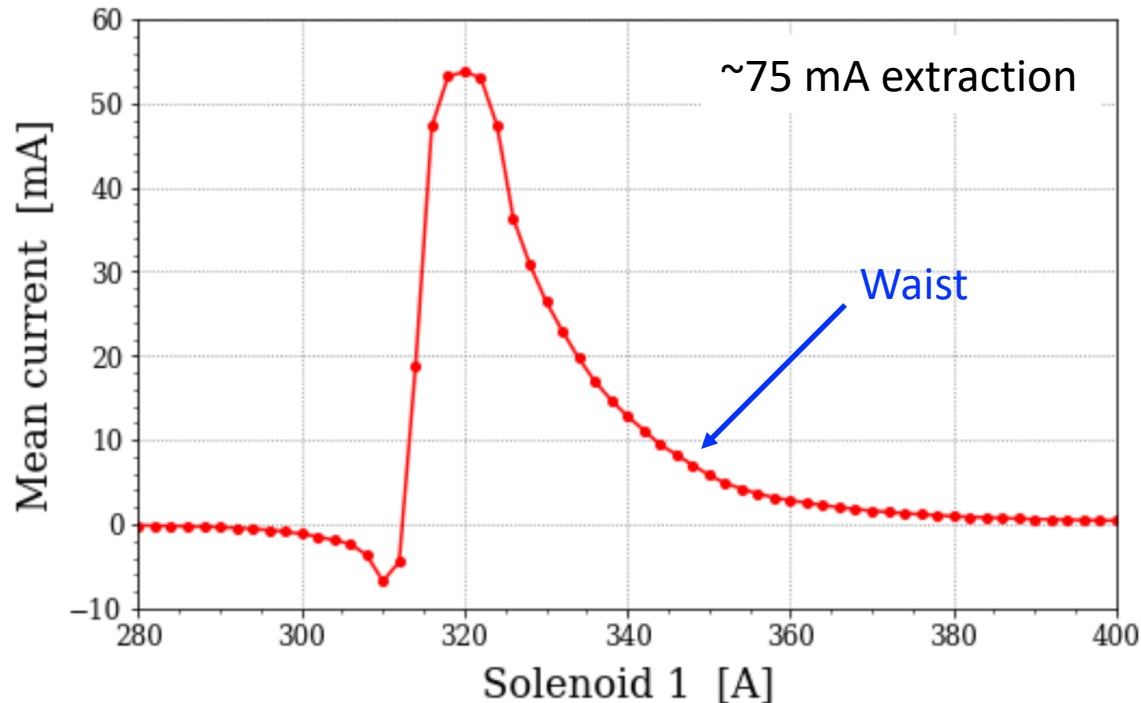
What we saw during the beam commissioning (2)

- EMU with Sol2 off



What we saw during the beam commissioning (3)

- Waist scan for NPM



- LEBT NPM needs a focused beam.
 - The standard way is to make the waist at the NPM.
 - For the beam steering, using the iris is good enough?
- The emittance reconstruction requires the waist scan.
- (Simulations of the loss pattern were already performed. To be analysed.)

- If the same amount of particles are lost with the RFQ on or off, the energy depositions from particles around 75 keV have a similar level of surface density.
 - Using the LEBT EMU shouldn't be a problem with Sol2 off, even without the LEBT chopper.
- Beam waist scan with Sol1 may require some restrictions:
 - Range in Sol1 and or applying chopping over a large part.
- We could nevertheless use thermomechanical simulations for some cases, especially for the 10% scenario during the normal operations.
- To-do: simulations for
 - Waist scan
 - (EMU)
 - LEBT chopper